

MORGAN'S INVASION ENDED.

BATTLE AT GEIGER'S CREEK.

The Rebels Defeated and Driven to a Bluff.

THEY THEN UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDER.

Morgan and Body Guard Sneak Away.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 21, 1863.

The following has just been received at Gen.

Sunrise's headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE FIELD,

GEIGER'S CREEK, July 20.—At 9 o'clock p.m.,

Lieut.-Gen. RICHMOND, A. A. G.

We chased John Morgan and his command over fifty miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the 45th Ohio of Col. Wolford's brigade, which was in advance, and the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued which lasted an hour, when the Rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff.

I sent a flag of truce demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Col. Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation.

I granted forty minutes, in which time the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted his command, taking with him a very small squad, surrendered.

It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I learn that it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and men.

The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable; the number of prisoners between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of colonels, majors, and lieutenants. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to-morrow.

SHACKLEFORD, Brig.-General.

Morgan's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners, including Basil Duke, are expected to arrive here to-day.

WADESBORO, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Major-General Burnside, in transmitting Brigadier-General Shackelford's report to Major-General Halleck, says:

"We have strong hopes of being able to capture Morgan and the remaining portion of his forces, thus wiping out this band."

General Shackelford says that the conduct and bearing of his own men, without an exception, evinced the greatest gallantry, and a high degree of skill and discipline.

The following was received this evening:

U. S. STEAMER MOORE, steamer Bull Run Island, July 21, 1863.

The Hon. George Willard, Secretary of the Navy.

After chasing Morgan nearly 500 miles, at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two of his pieces of artillery. He abandoned the rest to Gen. Judah. The enemy broke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train, many horses, and small arms, in his possession.

Since writing the above, I followed further up the river. Met another portion of Morgan's force, forcing 14 miles above, shelled and drove most of them back. Several were killed, 25 or 30 wounded, and 20 horses captured. I have but two men wounded slightly. Our shell and shrapnel created great confusion in the Rebel ranks, killing and wounding many.

LEROY FITCH, Lieutenant Commanding.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 20, 1863.

The flag of truce steamer NEW-YORK, arrived last night from City Point with 1,000 prisoners of war, in charge of Major Mulford. They left for Annapolis early this morning.

RICHMOND papers say: Ninety-one prisoners, captured on Morris Island in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Richmond on the 17th, and were entered at the Libby Prison.

Dr. Walter P. Smith, son of Prof. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, Md., died at Danville, Va., on the 10th instant, of typhoid fever.

A special to *The Meriden Clarion* says: "Everything in Jackson is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes, and families scaring. Ox carts and every conveyance are used.

"There was a terrible storm here last night with heavy rain. Citizens from Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling-house on the route as they pass."

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 22, 1863.

The Common Council of this city this evening, by a vote of 15 ayes to 12 nays, passed an ordinance voting \$207,300 to pay \$200 for each man drawn in the city under the present draft.

The money is to be paid the conscript if he goes to a substitute. If one if one is furnished, and the Government in case he neither goes or pretends a substitute.

Wire of the Flint—Voice of a War Democrat.

A Radical War Democrat of Pittsburgh, who served nobly as an officer (Lieutenant-Colonel) in the Peninsula against the Rebels, writes thus in a private letter to one of his old Democratic friends in this city, under date of the 18th inst., concerning "the draft" in the Iron City:

"Dear Sirs—Our sons and daughters, too, have drawn a prize. The registers in New-York will find no response among the people of the South. The South is not to be reckoned with, and does not expect any credit in connection with the Conscription law. If he did, he would openly show himself in touch with sheets of death. Gen. Birney is not an officer to be trifled with; and, though no fears are entertained of an uprising in any part of the country, the South have very active leaders here, Gen. Birney is surely prepared to crush them as soon as possible."

THE 55TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT ENROUTE TO NEW-ENGLAND—RETURN HOME OR THE 43D MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

The 55th Massachusetts, colored regiment, embarked on board the steamer Cahawha, for Newbern, N. C., to-day.

The regiment excited the greatest enthusiasm on its march through the city.

The 43d Massachusetts Regiment arrived home this morning, and met with a hearty welcome.

PROBABILITY OF NO DRAFTING IN NEW-JERSEY—COMMUNICATION FROM ALFRED HOWARD.—At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City last night, the following communication was received from our Mayor:

ALFRED HOWARD, City Clerk.

JERSEY CITY, July 21, 1863.

Statement of the Common Council.

The General Government, as your Honorable body are aware, has made in some of the States a strategical arrangement, by which the State of New-Jersey, and other states, are to be informed, and communicated in reference to the State of New-Jersey, but apprehensions are raised that the Legislature may be forced to take further action than has hitherto been taken. I am further informed that the Legislature has already made arrangements to modify the rules with respect to the draft, so as to permit the commonwealth to be relieved of its obligation to furnish men for the contemplated con-

script. Very many respectable and influential citizens have urged me to request that immediate action should be taken in the name of the municipal authorities to effectuate the result of the arrangement, (the case, should be conceded,) by a bill to be introduced into the Legislature, who would be willing to do so, to the Legislature, and to the Governor, to whom the Legislature, and their agents were crowned with success. I have, therefore, recommended, to your consideration, very respectfully.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Kline, Geddie, and Gealey, to report the most practicable moment.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII....N^o. 6957.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Hand and Naval Assault on the 17th.

THE FIGHT PROGRESSING AT LAST ACCOUNTS.

FORREST MONROE, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

The United States gunboat Cressian, Capt. Eaton, just arrived, reports: They left Charleston last Friday afternoon. A battle was commenced on Friday by both land and naval forces, and was progressing when the Cressian left. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

A telegram received from Fort Monroe this afternoon briefly mentions that the fight was renewed near Charleston on Friday. The contest was remarkably sharp on both sides. There was firing in all directions. The prospect appeared to be the ultimate fall of Fort Wagner.

FROM VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY.

THE ATTACK ON JACKSON.

Johnston with 30,000 Men Besieged.

IT IS SAID HE CANNOT ESCAPE.

Cairo, Monday, July 21, 1863.

From D. F. Parker, who left Vicksburg on the 15th, we get the following:

Yazoo City, which was held by about 800 Rebels, was captured by the Unionists, under Gen. Herren, on the 13th. 250 prisoners were captured. The gunboat DeKalb, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water; she will be raised. No lives were lost. The Rebels burned three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers up the Yazoo.

Gen. Luman has been relieved of his command by Gen. Sherman, it is stated for disobedience of orders, and prematurely attacking Jackson. He made the attack on the 13th, and was repulsed with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

Gen. Sherman is besieging Johnston at Jackson, who is supposed to have 30,000 men. It is said that Johnston cannot escape.

A steamer was loading at Vicksburg with Rebel supplies.

A large fleet of transports, conveyed by gunboats, has gone up the Red River under command of Gen. Ransom. When he returns he is to take command at Natchez.

Our forces at Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence, it is reported, are suffering considerably from sickness.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22, 1863.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the following:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, &c. Vicksburg, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Gen. Sherman says: Sir: Hearing that Gen. Johnston was fortifying Morris Island in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Morris Island on the 17th, and were entered at the Libby Prison.

Richmond papers say: Ninety-one prisoners, captured on Morris Island in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Richmond on the 17th, and were entered at the Libby Prison.

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Statement of the Common Council.

Action is being taken in various parts of this and other States to obviate the effects of the Conscription, in cases where it would fall too heavily upon the poorer classes. Last week the Board of Aldermen in New-York passed a resolution which appropriated \$2,000,000 for the exemption of conscripts. This resolution was subsequently passed by the Councilmen. Some one having circulated a rumor that the Mayor would veto this proposition, and that the veto would defeat it, the Aldermen, after a secret session of an hour's length, declared that in the event of the Mayor vetoing their resolutions for this appropriation, they would pass them by a two-thirds vote, and the Councilmen took similar action.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, having recommended an appropriation for the relief of persons not liable to pay the exemption fee, who had families dependent upon them for support, or who for any other reason, would be exempted from the draft, it has been decided to appropriate \$500,000 for that purpose in the city of Brooklyn.

In Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester, New-Haven, Hartford, and in numerous other places, from Maine to Pennsylvania, similar proceedings are being taken, and there is every reason to believe that the municipal and local authorities will everywhere make such arrangements that the draft ordered by the National Government will not be allowed to fall exclusively upon any class of citizens in any locality. It is stated that a Committee of wealthy bankers and merchants have gone from this city to Washington, to assure the President that all the men due from New-York City can be raised by voluntary service, and to urge him to allow this to be done.

THE SUBSTITUTE MARKET.—The Pittsburgh press today, and the price of substitutes has risen considerably, and now ranges from three hundred to four hundred dollars each, according to the color of the party of the day. Quite a number were secured on Wednesday at prices ranging from \$300 to \$500, and some thirty altogether were examined and mustered into the service during the day.

THE REBELS AS PRESCIENTS.—The Pittsburgh

opinion is very much divided as to the result of the movement. On the one hand, it is thought that the Rebels, who would be willing to do so, will make a sudden and unexpected course, and that they will be successful. On the other hand, it is thought that the Rebels will be beaten, and that the war will end in a draw.

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